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KANTSTUDIEN. Band XI., Heft 3 u. 4. *Luther und Kant* (pp. 351-492): BRUNO BAUCH. - A detailed comparison in large measure contesting Harnack's opinion in the matter, and concluding that 'In Kant Luther's moral-religious sentiment attains the standpoint of reason.' It treats of Luther's opinion as to the relation of faith and reason, his idea of the supreme good, and his conception of God. *Anfänge des Kritizismus. Methodologisches aus Kant* (pp. 493-517): A. RIEHL. - The rise of criticism, incomparably the most significant event in modern philosophy, has three stages: analysis of concepts with examination of their genesis; probing of the concept of experience with skeptical results; the proof that while experience is knowledge, knowledge is limited to experience. The critique is not psychological but objective. *Reden zur Feier der Wiederkehr von Kant's 100 Todestage* (pp. 518-534): H. RENNER. - A summary of the several German panegyrics called forth by the anniversary. *Zwei dänische Festgaben zum Kantjubiläum*: A. AALL. *Zur Blattversetzung in Kants Prolegomena*: SITZLER. *Nachwort*: H. VAHINGER. *Recensionen* (pp. 545-557): including, B. Christiansen, *Erkenntnistheorie und Psychologie des Erkennens*: F. MEDICUS. A. Riehl, *Zur Einführung in die Philosophie der Gegenwart*: J. W. A. HICKSON. E. Katzer, *Das Problem der Lehrfreiheit und seine Lösung nach Kant*: SULZE. *Selbstanzeigen* (pp. 558-565). *Mittelungen*.

Boadrero. *Il principio fondamentale del sistema di Empedocle*. Rome: Loescher. 1905.

Ellis, Havelock. *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. 1905. xii + 270 pp. \$2.00.

Hyslop, James Hervey. *Problems of Philosophy; or Principles of Epistemology and Metaphysics*. 8vo. Pp. 14 + 647. \$5.

NOTES AND NEWS

FROM *Nature* we take the following: "In the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* for June, Dr. Edw. Kasner directs attention to a significant dialogue in Galileo's 'Discorsi e dimostrazioni matematiche' of 1638, in which modern concepts of infinity as laid down by Bolzano, Cantor and Dedekind appear to have been foreseen by that philosopher. In this dialogue Salviati points out to Simplicio that since every number has a square, there must be as many squares as there are numbers, but, on the other hand, since there are many numbers which are not squares, there must be more numbers than squares. In answer to Simplicio's question, 'What is to be our conclusion?' Salviati gives the following remarkable reply: 'I see no escape except to say, the totality of numbers is infinite, the totality of squares is infinite, the totality of roots is infinite; the multitude of squares is not less than the multitude of numbers, neither is the one greater than the other; and finally, the attributes of equal, greater and less, are not applicable to infinite, but solely to finite quantities.'"